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INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Phenomenal GDP growth rates of developing India have been able to mask the fast increasing relative and absolute inequities, giving India a dual face. The media and the rest of the world are focused on a "shining India", which is engaged in international conflict and gaining from the forces of globalization, technical advancements, and economies of scale. On the other hand, "Suffering India", another face of India, is less well known but no less significant, and it has an unacceptably large percentage of weak and destitute people in its population. Government must take aggressive action to increase funding for education and the social sectors, coupled with innovative social and political leadership, in order to transform the health and education sectors. This may obstruct reforms in these industries. Social security is a key component of the Indian government's inclusive growth goal. Trains are abruptly stopped, buses and private vehicles are set on fire, and workplaces and commercial buildings are forcefully closed for the smallest justification. This leads to unconscionable loss of man hours and economic output, besides loss of confidence of the outside world for making investments. Faster, Sustainable and Macro Inclusive Growth. The progress towards inclusiveness is more problematic to assess, because inclusiveness is a multidimensional concept.

Keywords: *Inclusive Growth, Inclusive Development, Sustainable Development, UNDP.*

Introduction

The inclusive growth approach takes huge perspective as the focus is on productive employment rather than direct income redistribution, as a means of increasing incomes for excluded groups. Governments utilise income distribution programmes to mitigate the short-term effects of policies meant to boost growth on the poor, but long-term solutions cannot be found with transfer programmes, which can also provide difficulties in the short term. Such programmes can place significant financial strain on already thin budgets in developing nations, and it is nations where the average annual income is less than US dollars 700. according to an OECD study, redistribution programmes cannot be the only solution to the rising rates of poverty in some populations, even in industrialized nations.

The Indian economy, which has gone through several phases over the past several decades, is today entering a completely different route, one characterized by a rapid rate of progress together with " Inclusive Growth" In recent years, research backed by international aid organizations like the United Nations, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and Various non-governmental organizations have placed inclusive

growth at the forefront (NGOs). To encourage inclusive growth, the Indian government has launched a number of initiatives, including the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, the Integrated Rrual Developemnt Program, the Rural Housing Scheme, and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. Nevertheless, private sector participation is equally crucial to fostering equitable prosperity in a nation the size and scope of India. The business sector has begun to participate with projects, such as the ICICI Foundation, which was founded to support inclusive growth. Both the public and private sectors must play vital roles in promoting equitable growth. The public and private sectors in India must work together to develop novel ways to expand, innovate, and collaborate in order to promote equitable growth.

The Phenomenal GDP growth rates of developing India have been able to mask the fast increasing relative and absolute inequities, giving India a dual face. The media and the rest of the world are focused on a “shining India”, which is engaged in international conflict and gaining from the forces of globalization, technical advancements, and economies of scale. On the other hand. “ Suffering India”, another face of India, is less well known but no less significant, and it has an unacceptably large percentage of weak and destitute people in its population. These tow faces of India are both a source of inspiration and a representation of suffering. The region’s development challenge for the upcoming generation will be merging these two faces. Inclusive growth, with its emphasis on generating economic opportunities and ensuring equal access to them, will play a crucial role in addressing this problem. It is becoming the objective of development policy in an increasing number of nations. Over the past 50 years, poverty eradication has been the primary focus of India’s development plan. However, recently, the country has switched to a new strategy that is focused on two goals, namely boosting economic growth and making growth more inclusive (Planning Commission of India 2006). Numerous development partners of developing nations, such as bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society, are also embracing inclusive growth as a concept for development.

Objectives

1. To study the UNDP’s sustainable development goals.
2. To assess India’s performance in achieving the goals.

India and Inclusive Growth

Concerns about the unequal distribution of the advantages of extraordinary economic progress have led to a growing understanding of the importance of inclusive growth in developing Asia (Ali 2007). Over the past two decades, the developing nation of India has enjoyed swift economic expansion. The level of extreme poverty has dramatically decreased as a result of Asia’s rapid expansion. Between 1990 and 2005, using the dollar 1 per day poverty line set by the World Bank, the incidence of extreme income poverty decreased from 43.5 per cent to 35.00 per cent, with each percentage point of growth associated with an average decrease in poverty incidence of nearly two percentage points (

ADB2004c). With the exception of those in South Asia, the majority of Asian nations reached the income poverty target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2025.

Need for Inclusive Growth in India

Many academics and government officials stressed the importance of inclusive growth for long term success and fair wealth distribution. In India, achieving inclusive growth is a difficult task. The majority of the Population in democratic India lives in rural areas, and integrating them into society is a top priority. The challenge for Indian government is to take the levels of growth to all section of the society and to all parts of the country. The best approach to achieve inclusive growth is by fostering individual potential. Government officials claim that in order to accomplish progress, a multifaceted approach to skill development and education is crucial. Public private partnerships can be used to alleviate the skills shortage issue. Since gaining its independence, India has had notable advancements in its economic and social development, propelling its rapid growth in the twenty- first century. The following elements help India concentrate on inclusive growth.

The political leadership in the country plays a vital role in the overall development of the country. But, the study has found that politicians in India have a very low level of scientific literacy. Studies assessed that the cost of corruption in India amounts to over 10 per cent of GDP. Corruption is one of the ills that prevent inclusive growth. Though child labour has been banned by the law in India and there are stringent provisions to deter this inhuman practice. Still, many children in India are unaware of education as their lives are spoiled to labour work. Literacy levels have to rise to provide the skilled workforce required for higher growth.

Elements of Inclusive Growth

Major element of the inclusive growth strategy included a sharp upsurge in investment in rural areas, rural infrastructure and agriculture spurt in credit for farmers, increase in rural employment through a distinctive social safety net and a harp upsurge in public spending on education and health care. Inclusionary expansion consists of multiple connected components: Employment creation, Poverty reduction, Improvement in the quantity and caliber of employment. Development of the social, industrial, and agricultural sectors is also important. Regional inequities are decreased the environment is protected.

Challenges of Inclusive Growth in India

India is growing its business on a worldwide scale. People throughout the world are taking note as a result of the economy's extraordinary growth rate and a thriving democracy. India is still a long way from achieving goals actual potential. The national is still constrained by dishonesty, bureaucracy, archaic social barriers, and a perplexing lack of transparency. It is evident that growth is not uniform across industries, and significant portions of the population are still unaffected. To maintain a high pace of growth and make it inclusive, numerous social, political, and economic issues must be resolved. Major challenges that Indian society must examine carefully include ending child labour,

empowering women, removing caste distinctions, and an a better workplace culture. It may not be too much to ask of the nation's policy makers to address high - level corruption, fix election system flaws, ignore agitation politics, and put national interest above petty politics. In order to achieve crucial advancement goals. The Indian government must priorities infrastructure development, education reform, future energy needs, a strong public private partnership, intent to secure international trade, and quick growth in the rural sector. Inclusiveness, transforming all societal segments into equal participants in progress, and most importantly, sound governance.

The socioeconomic bounds of democratic politics in India: Many Indian business people are named among the world's top entrepreneurs, but the irony that there is a marginal farmer in many Indian states who is fighting to feed his five children - the youngest of which is a son, uneducated and unemployed and the farmer himself persists. Unable to pay for her daughter's wedding. Jobs in the IT sector are increasing in major cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad, and disposable income for the "Call Center" crowd is becoming more accessible. Despite this the poor continue to live in poverty, despite the fact that the rich have become extremely wealthy and previously not so rich have become wealthy.

In India, the growth is equitable. The worst situation exists in the nation. There are a lot of beggars on the streets, and areas like Maharashtra are reporting farmer suicides. People are sympathetic with them and comprehend their predicament.

Overcome the Obstacles

Growth can be accelerated by overcoming obstacles to rural development and urban change. People who live in cities make far more money than those who live in rural areas. Most of whom struggle to survive while undernourished and living in poverty. These people need to be included in the development plan because the power brokers have all but forgotten about them. They must have the choice to live and work in non - agricultural industries, where there are jobs that can provide for their basic needs and the needs of their families. Politicians have occasionally done cosmetic resource transfers from one head to another, but little else has changed. The fact that the fund is finite still stands. Even with flawless national funding distribution, the country's poverty rate will not decrease. Each of the world's top industrialised nations has followed a similar trajectory, starting with agriculture serving as the main source of revenue for the majority of the population and ending with agriculture making up a very small portion of the entire labour force. The increase of agriculture must necessarily be doubled for economic development. The infrastructure, agriculture, and agro - industries in rural India must all be improved by professionals. Secondly, it is imperative to empower the rural people and give them new opportunities and provide jobs outside villages and agriculture. As India develops, the intervention of Government in people's lives must come down. It is necessary that government officials must change their mind set from overseas masters to facilitators. It is well observed that corruption is wide spread in the country. It is harming India's economic standing.

Towards the Sustainable Growth

It has been observed that corruption permeates the highest offices in the Indian system and even the most routine daily operations. Politicians, bureaucrats, and business people all desire financial success at all costs. Corruption is a bad behaviour that significantly hinders inclusive progress by keeping the poor in poverty and allowing the rich to get richer. Corruption functions like an exchange with benefits for both parties involved and is therefore equally as much a crime committed by givers as it is by takers. Even if Indian bureaucrats are notoriously mercenary, the private sector must also share responsibility for its collaboration. This class has a duty to act responsibly and refrain from participating in corruption. The legislation allowing the seizure of the assets of public employees found guilty of corruption has not yet been passed. Indian politicians engage in shady tactics to win elections and are even in demand in social and public gatherings. In order to effectively combat corruption, a multi-pronged approach must be taken at the legal level, the enforcement level, the educational level, and the social level. Efforts at inclusiveness of society are predestined to failure unless more than just a semblance of attention is brought about on the corruption front. One of the key obstacles to overcome when avoiding inclusive expansion is this significant issue. Along with a strong political and bureaucratic commitment to ending the practice of child labour, the philosophy of the nation must alter. It's important to entice kids from low-income homes to enroll in school. Government plans for midday meals had some degree of success. Again, though, a lack of openness has made it possible for money and rations to be siphoned off and utilised improperly. To create the trained workforce needed for greater growth, literacy levels must rise. India has large number of scientists, engineers and doctors in the world, but their potentials are realized as majority of its vast population. A majority of its population is still trickled in superstition. The caste system is another curse of Indian society. Government must take aggressive action to increase funding for education and the social sectors, coupled with innovative social and political leadership, in order to transform the health and education sectors. This may obstruct reforms in these industries. Social security is a key component of the Indian government's inclusive growth goal. It introduced a bill into parliament to offer unorganised labour social protection. Such social programmes merit enthusiastic backing and would significantly contribute to the realization of inclusive growth.

Conclusion

An atmosphere that is calm and steady is necessary for inclusive progress. In India right now, there are a lot of demonstrations, agitations, and "bandhs" (forcible shutdown of ships, offices, and transportation). Trains are abruptly stopped, buses and private vehicles are set on fire, and workplaces and commercial buildings are forcefully closed for the smallest justification. This results in an intolerable loss of labour hours and economic productivity, in addition to the outside world losing confidence to make investments. The criminal justice system needs to undergo necessary modifications in this situation, especially with regard to policy. The Supreme Court has often emphasized to the government the need for police reform. For dazzling inclusive growth, it is necessary to

resurrect some antiquated laws. It is necessary to increase the police force's accountability and responsiveness. It should be accountable to the law of the land and not operate under corrupt politicians. Faster, Sustainable, and Macro Inclusive Growth. Following such reforms, the government may create a safe environment for economic activity to flourish and eliminate earlier deficiencies towards inclusive. The progress towards inclusiveness is more problematic to assess, because inclusiveness is a multidimensional concept.

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